Coordination and delivery of IVM among Refugee in Uganda

UNHCR Uganda
15th April 2024
- Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) – a new way of working
- Comprehensive refugee response (CRRF)
- Uganda hosts 1.6 million refugees and largest host in Africa
- 40% of consultation are malaria
- Implementing the Global Compact of Refugees model and MoH has refugee integration plan (HSIRRP)
- Refugee health services are integrated into the National Health systems – policies, strategies, programmes and systems.
Uganda Experiences ongoing Refugee Influxes

Response Framework for Malaria in Complex Emergencies in Uganda

Draft September 2017
Higher Malaria incidence among refugees compared to host population
Refugee malaria vulnerabilities

Newly arrived
- Communal accommodation
- Newly arrived hence possible different malaria parasite strains
- Mosquito bites during travel to Uganda

Responses:
- LLITN
- SBCC
- Early diagnosis and treatment
- Surveillance
Malaria vulnerability - settlements

- Remote bushy/maize plantation
- Household population density – Av. 5 people/room
- Housing – temporary at the beginning
- Farming up-to the house doorstep

Current Responses:
- LLITN
- SBCC
- Early diagnosis and treatment
- Chemoprophylaxis-Pregnant women
- Surveillance
- ICCM through 2500 VHTs
Coordination and Delivery of Vector Control

- **Coordination** – Task forces, NMCP coordination, etc

- **Quantification** – inclusive – refugee part of the planning figures

- **Procurement** – integrated, lead by MoH and financed by multiple partners

- **Storage** – humanitarian support with logistics

- **Distribution** – storage in the refugee settlement

- **Microplanning** – refugee part of the subnational level microplans

- **Implementation** – humanitarian responders are part of the national response and refugee houses treated the same as host
Performance of - IRS

- Inappropriate infrastructure makes some houses unfit for IRS
- High mobility of the household members
Performance Universal LLTN campaign

Coverage of Universal LLTN campaign in refugee hosting districts

- Adhiumani: 104% District, 95% Refugees
- Yumbe: 97% District, 60% Refugees
- Otongi: 96% District, 95% Refugees
- Lamwo: 95% District, 78% Refugees
- Keyandumong: 102% District, 95% Refugees
- Kikweto: 101% District, 98% Refugees
- Kyegegwa: 101% District, 93% Refugees
- Kamwoenyi: 100% District, 94% Refugees
- Isingiro: 93% District, 93% Refugees
- Overall: 98% District, 93% Refugees

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency
Impact of the IVM interventions among refugee
In summary

**What needs to be done:**
- Humanitarian situation need to be included in the national systems
- Gov’t leadership in ensuring inclusion of refugees in the national programmes
- Larval source management and chemoprevention – remains a challenge
- Strategic information: Why refugees are more vulnerable to malaria